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- (54) **SQUELCH DETECTION DEVICE**
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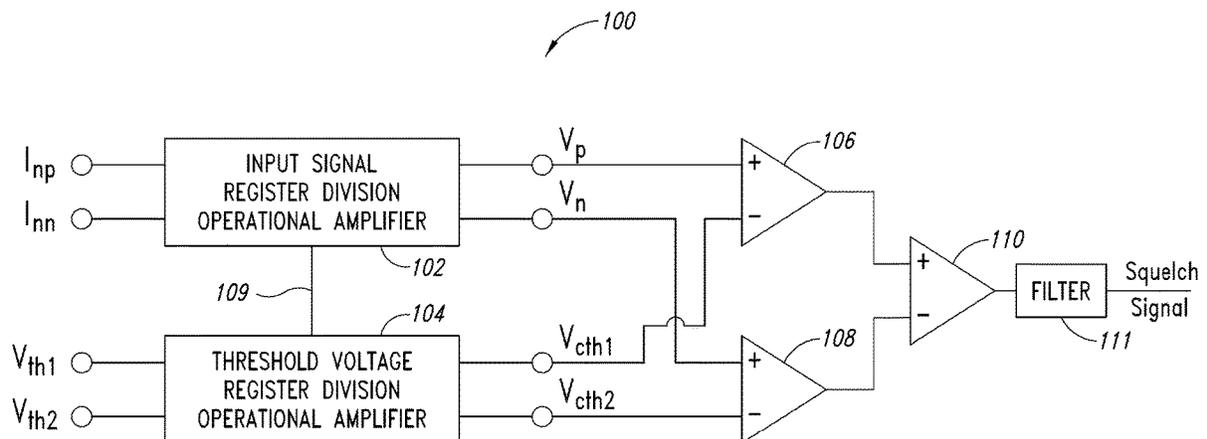
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A squelch detection device is provided. The squelch detection device receives first and second input signals and first and second threshold voltages. The squelch detection device determines a first common mode of the first and second input signals and a second common mode of the first and second threshold voltages. The squelch detection device averages the first common mode with the second common mode to produce an average common mode and sets the first common mode of the first and second input signals to the average common mode. The squelch detection device sets the second common mode of the first and second threshold voltages to the average common mode and determines a state of a squelch signal, indicative of whether the first and second input signals are attributable to noise, based on the first and second input signals and the first and second threshold voltages.

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17 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



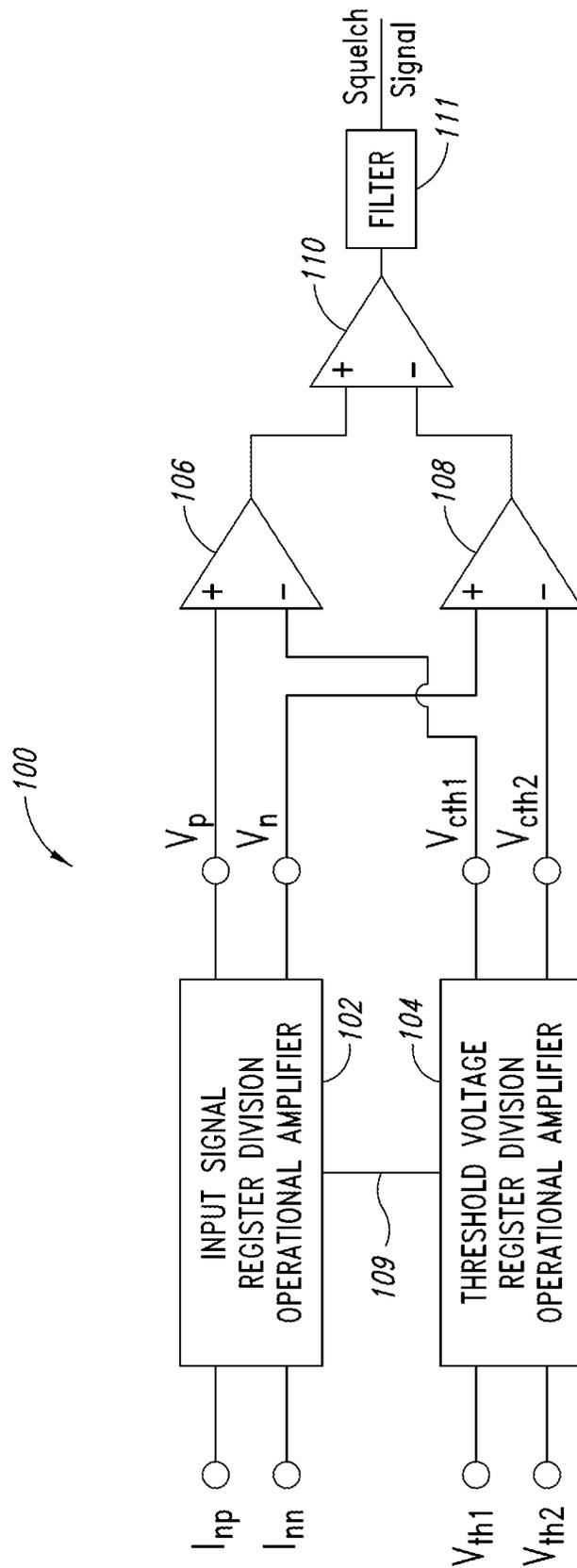


FIG. 1

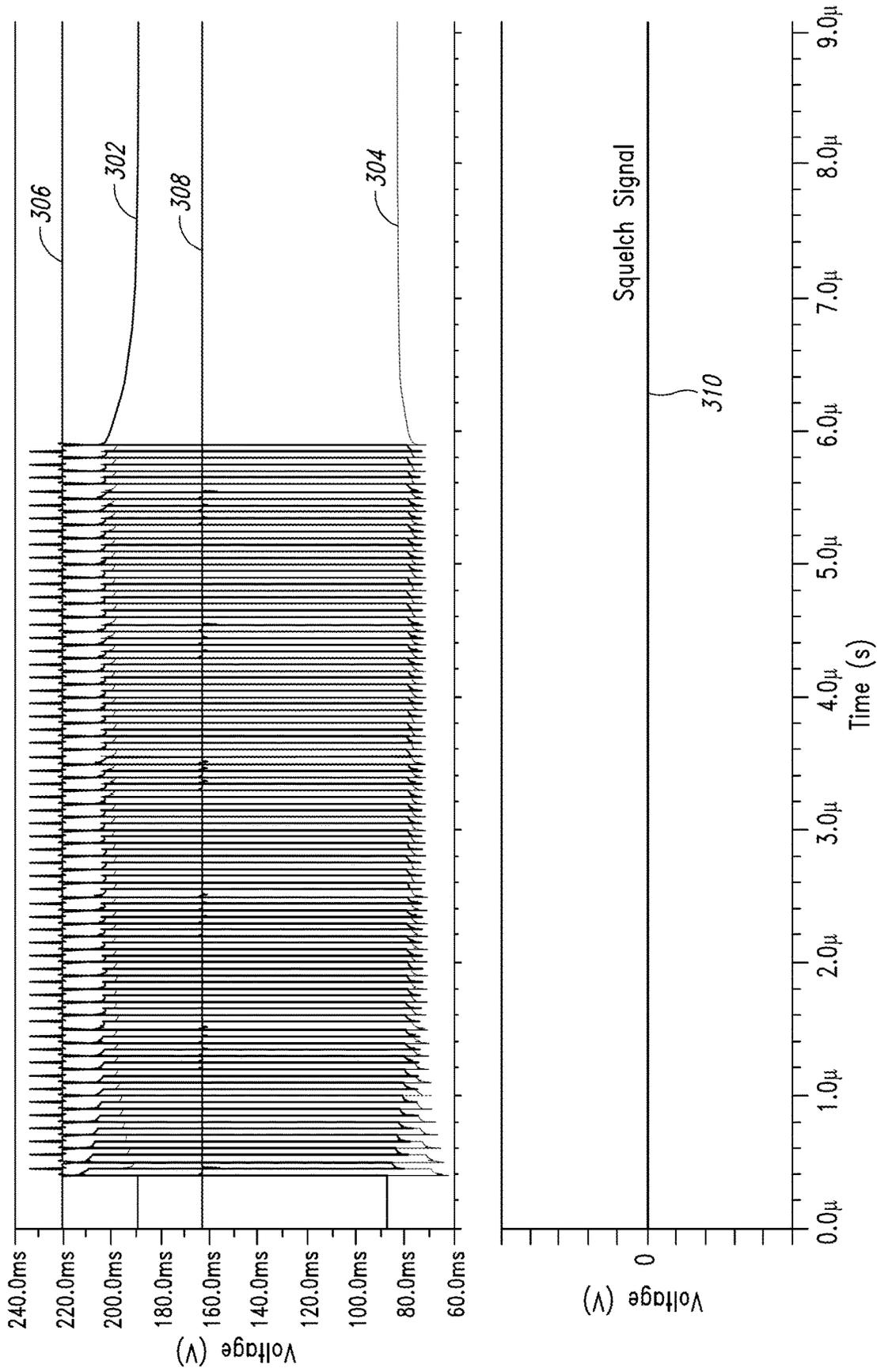


FIG. 3

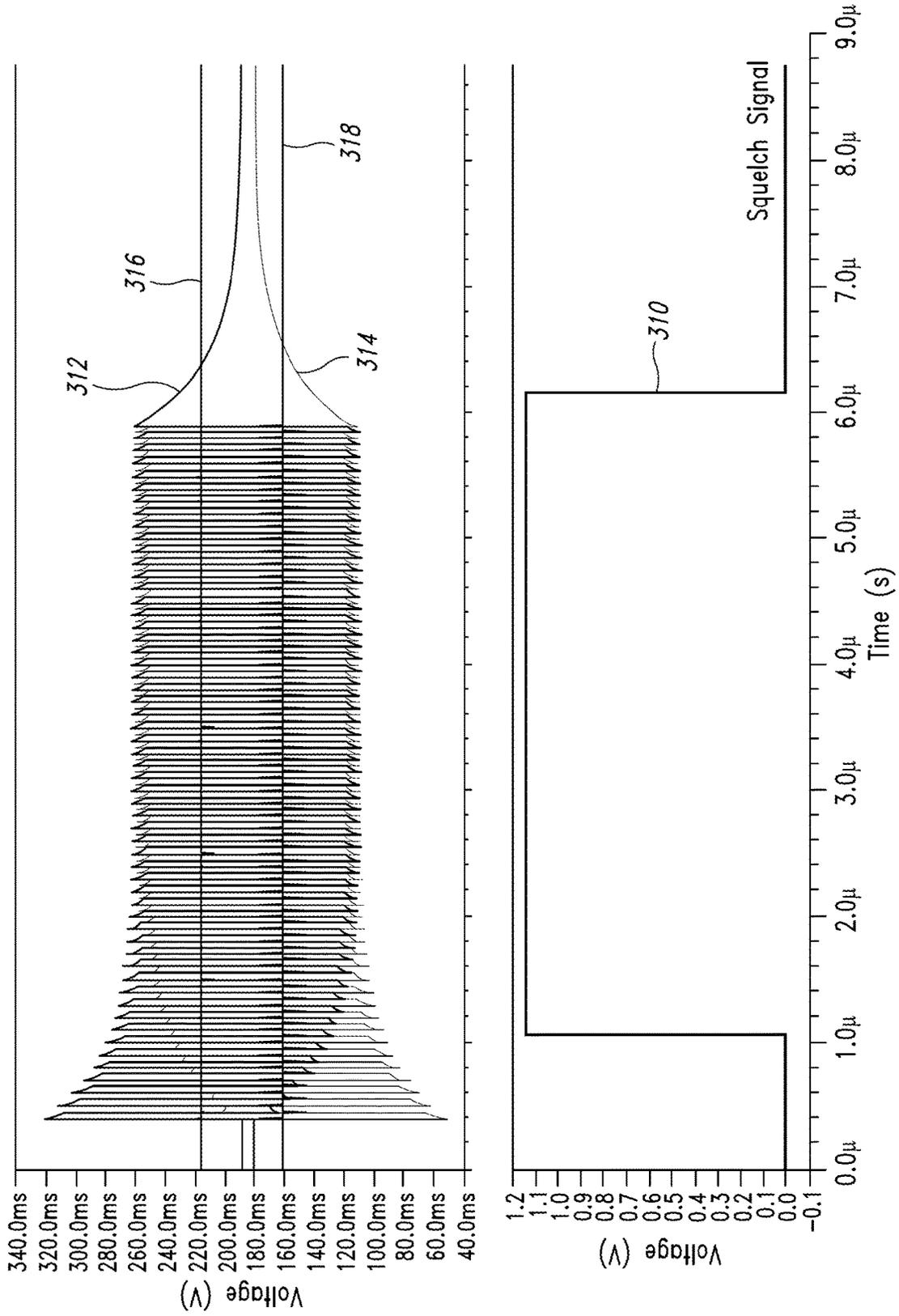


FIG. 4

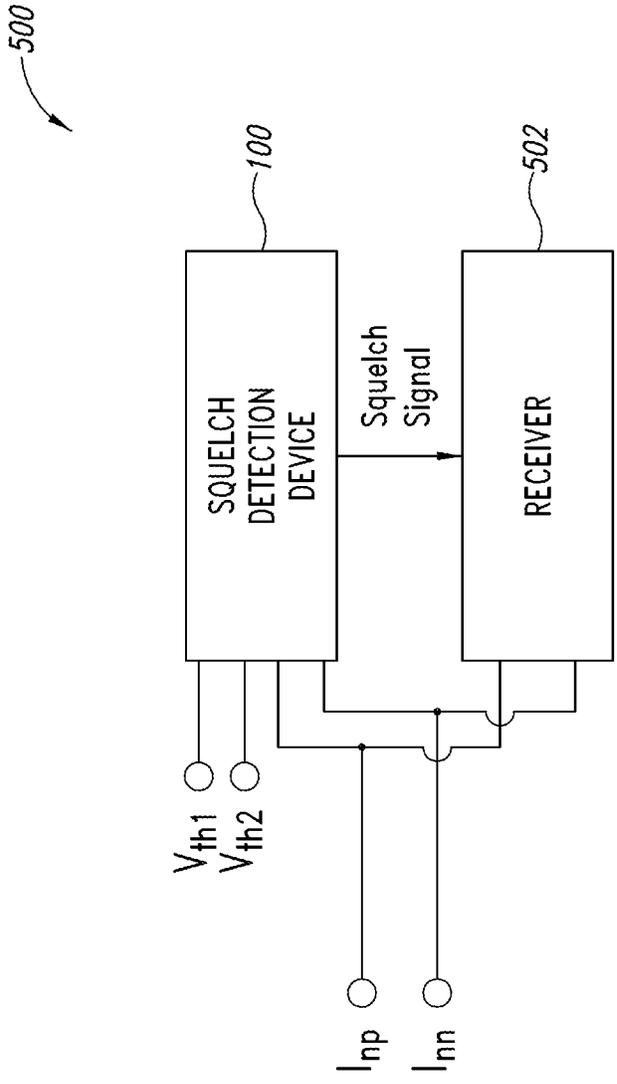


FIG. 5

SQUELCH DETECTION DEVICE

BACKGROUND

Technical Field

This application is directed to a squelch detection device and, in particular, a squelch detection device that tolerates process variation low supply power and high input common mode variation.

Description of the Related Art

A squelch detector suppresses an output of a device, such as a receiver, in the absence of a sufficiently strong desired input signal. The squelch detector may be implemented as an amplitude envelope detector that differentiates between a valid signal and noise. In low power systems (for example, having a supply voltage of order of 0.9 to 1.1 volts (V), process variation and large input common mode range become increasingly dominant. As a result, it becomes increasingly difficult for a conventional squelch detector to differentiate between valid signal and noise. Also In presence of local and global process mismatch, achieving functionally of squelch becomes challenging.

BRIEF SUMMARY

A squelch detector that tolerates process variation and low-power environments is described herein. The squelch detector receives circuit-generated referential threshold voltages. The squelch detector compares input signals to the referential threshold voltages to distinguish between a valid signal and noise. The squelch detector outputs a squelch signal. The squelch signal is asserted or deasserted (set to a logical one or a logical zero) to indicate whether the input signal is valid or attributable to noise.

The squelch detector receives the referential threshold voltages and the input signals. The squelch detector averages the common mode of the static referential threshold voltages with the common mode of the input signals. The squelch detector then shifts (or forces) the common modes of the threshold voltages and input signals to the average. By shifting the common mode of the threshold voltages and input signals, the squelch detector is in effect adaptive and responsive to the operational conditions of the environment in which disclosure that is employed. The squelch detector moves the threshold voltages and track input signals behavior in step such that referential threshold voltage is dynamically adjusted based on environmental conditions impacted by input signals behavior.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows a diagram of a squelch detection device.

FIG. 2 shows a circuit diagram of the input signal and threshold voltage register division operational amplifiers of the squelch detection device.

FIGS. 3 and 4 show signal diagrams of a conventional squelch detection device and the squelch detection device described with reference to FIG. 1, respectively.

FIG. 5 shows a block diagram of a system including the squelch detection device and a receiver.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A squelch detector may be used to suppress an output of a device in the absence of a sufficiently strong input signal.

The squelch detector may be an amplitude envelope detector that differentiates between a valid signal and noise. In squelch detection, an input common mode signal is compared to a referential voltage (e.g., threshold voltage) to determine whether a voltage level of the input common mode signal exceeds the referential voltage. If the input signal is below the referential voltage, the signal may be attributable to noise or static. The signal level may be determined to be a logical zero. Conversely, if the voltage level is greater than the referential voltage, then the input signal may be deemed to have an ample level or may be deemed to be a logical one.

The referential voltage may be internally generated and may have a static or constant level. In a signaling environment having high noise, process variation or low supply voltage, a static referential threshold voltage is process-independent and not tolerant to variations in the common mode of the input signal.

To make the referential threshold voltage tolerant to variations in the common mode of the input signal, the common mode of the input signal and the referential threshold voltage are averaged (or shorted). Then, the threshold voltage changes in relation to the average of the common modes of the input signal and the referential threshold voltage.

FIG. 1 shows a diagram of a squelch detection device **100**. The squelch detection device **100** includes an input signal register division operational amplifier **102**, a threshold voltage register division operational amplifier **104** and a plurality of amplifiers including a first amplifier **106**, a second amplifier **108**, a third amplifier **110** and a filter **111**. The input signal register division operational amplifier **102** and the threshold voltage register division operational amplifier **104** may each be a common mode feedback amplifier and may each have a current mirror load. The operational amplifiers **102**, **104** also perform register-based division as described herein.

The input signal register division operational amplifier **102** has a first input for receiving a first input signal (Inp) and the second input for receiving a second input signal (Inn). The first and second input signals may be common mode signals. The input signal register division operational amplifier **102** has a first output for outputting a first compensated signal (Vp) and a second compensated signal (Vn). The input signal register division operational amplifier **102** has a control input for shorting or averaging a midpoint of the first and second compensated signals (Vp and Vn) with a midpoint of the compensated thresholds of the threshold voltage register division operational amplifier **104** described herein. The input signal register division operational amplifier **102** and the threshold voltage register division operational amplifier **104** are coupled to an average common mode voltage node **109**. The average common mode voltage node **109** has a voltage level that is the average of the common mode of the first and second input signals (Inp and Inn) and first and second threshold voltages (Vth1 and Vth2).

The threshold voltage register division operational amplifier **104** has a first input for receiving the first threshold voltage (Vth1) and the second input for receiving the second threshold voltage (Vth2). The first and second threshold voltages may be common mode voltages. The threshold voltage register division operational amplifier **104** has a first output for outputting a first compensated threshold voltage (Vcth1) and a second compensated threshold voltage (Vcth2). The threshold voltage register division operational amplifier **104** has a control input for shorting or averaging a

midpoint of the first and second compensated threshold voltages (V_{th1} and V_{th2}) with the midpoint of the first and second compensated signals (V_p and V_n) of the input signal register division operational amplifier **102** described herein.

The first amplifier **106** has a first input, which may be a noninverting input, coupled to the first output of the input signal register division operational amplifier **102**. The first amplifier **106** has a second input, which may be an inverting input, coupled to the first output of the threshold voltage register division operational amplifier **104**. The first amplifier **106** receives the first compensated signal (V_p) and the first compensated threshold voltage (V_{th1}). The first amplifier **106** compares the first compensated signal (V_p) and the first compensated threshold voltage (V_{th1}) and outputs a signal based on the comparison. A voltage level of the output signal may be a function of the difference between the first compensated signal (V_p) and the first compensated threshold voltage (V_{th1}).

The second amplifier **108** has a first input, which may be a noninverting input, coupled to the second output of the input signal register division operational amplifier **102**. The second amplifier **108** has a second input, which may be an inverting input, coupled to the second output of the threshold voltage register division operational amplifier **104**. The second amplifier **108** receives the second compensated signal (V_n) and the second compensated threshold voltage (V_{th2}). The second amplifier **108** compares the second compensated signal (V_n) and the second compensated threshold voltage (V_{th2}) and outputs a signal based on the comparison. A voltage level of the output signal may be a function of the difference between the second compensated signal (V_n) and the second compensated threshold voltage (V_{th2}).

The first and second amplifiers **106**, **108** each have respective outputs coupled to inputs of the third amplifier **110**. The third amplifier **110** has an output for providing a squelch signal. The third amplifier **110** has a first input, which may be a noninverting input, coupled to the output of the first amplifier **106**. The third amplifier **110** has a second input, which may be an inverting input, coupled to the output of the second amplifier **108**. The third amplifier **110** compares the output of the first amplifier **106** to the output of the second amplifier **108**. The Third amplifier **110** compares its differential inputs. The third amplifier **110** output toggles when the differential amplitude (v_p , v_n) envelope is greater than the referential threshold (v_{th1} , v_{th2}) envelope. The filter **111** converts toggled output to static flag (a logical one or to 'high') signal.

During operation, the input signal register division operational amplifier **102** receives the first and second input signals (I_{np} and I_{nn}). The input signal register division operational amplifier **102** adjusts a common mode of the first and second input signals (I_{np} and I_{nn}). In particular, the input signal register division operational amplifier **102** sets the common mode of the first and second input signals (I_{np} and I_{nn}) to the average common mode of the input signals (I_{np} and I_{nn}) and the threshold voltages (V_{th1} and V_{th2}). The input signal register division operational amplifier **102** outputs the first and second compensated signals (V_p and V_n) having, as a common mode, the average common mode.

Similarly, the threshold voltage register division operational amplifier **104** receives the first and second threshold voltages (V_{th1} and V_{th2}). The threshold voltage register division operational amplifier **104** adjusts a common mode of the first and second threshold voltages (V_{th1} and V_{th2}). In particular, the threshold voltage register division operational amplifier **104** sets the common mode of the first and

second threshold voltages (V_{th1} and V_{th2}) to the average common mode of the input signals (I_{np} and I_{nn}) and the threshold voltages (V_{th1} and V_{th2}). The threshold voltage register division operational amplifier **104** outputs the first and second compensated threshold voltages (V_{th1} and V_{th2}) having, as a common mode, the average common mode.

The first amplifier **106** receives the first compensated signal (V_p) and the first compensated threshold voltage (V_{th1}) and compares the first compensated signal (V_p) and the first compensated threshold voltage (V_{th1}). The first amplifier **106** outputs a first signal having a voltage level that is a function of the difference between the first compensated signal (V_p) and the first compensated threshold voltage (V_{th1}). When the first compensated signal (V_p) is greater than the first compensated threshold voltage (V_{th1}), the first signal has a positive voltage. When the first compensated signal (V_p) reaches the first compensated threshold voltage (V_{th1}), the first signal has a zero voltage.

The second amplifier **108** receives the second compensated signal (V_n) and the second compensated threshold voltage (V_{th2}) and compares the second compensated signal (V_n) and the second compensated threshold voltage (V_{th2}). The second amplifier **108** outputs a second signal having a voltage level that is a function of the difference between the second compensated signal (V_n) and the second compensated threshold voltage (V_{th2}). When the second compensated signal (V_n) is less than the second compensated threshold voltage (V_{th2}), the second signal has a negative voltage. When the second compensated signal (V_n) reaches the second compensated threshold voltage (V_{th2}), the second signal has a zero voltage.

The third amplifier **110** receives the first and second signals output by the first and second amplifiers **106**, **108**, respectively. The third amplifier **110** compares the first and second signals. The third amplifier **110** outputs a toggled squelch signal that is a function of the difference between the first and second signal. The squelch signal is asserted when a voltage level of the first signal is greater than a voltage level of the second signal. The squelch signal is deasserted when the first and second signals both have zero voltage levels or when conditions are reversed such that second signal has a positive voltage and the first signal has a negative voltage.

During operation, when the first compensated signal (V_p) is greater than the first compensated threshold voltage (V_{th1}) and the second compensated signal (V_n) is less than the second compensated threshold voltage (V_{th2}), the input signals (I_{np} and I_{nn}) are have voltage levels that meet established thresholds and are said to be detectable. In this case, the first signal has a positive voltage and the second signal has a negative voltage. Consequently, the squelch signal is asserted.

Conversely, when the first compensated signal (V_p) is less than the first compensated threshold voltage (V_{th1}) and the second compensated signal (V_n) is greater than the second compensated threshold voltage (V_{th2}), the input signals (I_{np} and I_{nn}) are have voltage levels that do not meet established thresholds and may be said to be undetectable or may be set to have undesirable voltage levels. In this case, the first signal has a negative voltage and the second signal has a positive voltage. Consequently, the squelch signal is deasserted.

FIG. 2 shows a circuit diagram of the input signal and threshold voltage register division operational amplifiers **102**, **104**. The input signal register division operational amplifier **102** includes a biasing transistor **112**, first and

second input transistors **114**, **116**, first and second registers **118**, **120** and first and second load transistors **122**, **124**. The threshold voltage register division operational amplifier **104** includes a biasing transistor **132**, first and second input transistors **134**, **136**, first and second registers **138**, **140** and first and second load transistors **142**, **144**.

In the input signal register division operational amplifier **102**, the biasing transistor **112** has a source coupled to a voltage source node **150**, a gate for receiving a bias voltage and a drain coupled to both the source of the first input transistor **114** and the source of the second input transistor **116**. The first input transistor **114** has a gate coupled to the first input of the operational amplifier **102**. The gate receives the first input signal (Inp) over the first input. The first input transistor **114** has a drain coupled to the first output of the operational amplifier **102**. The second input transistor **116** has a gate coupled to the second input of the operational amplifier **102**. The gate receives the second input signal (Inn) over the second input. The second input transistor **116** has a drain coupled to the second output of the operational amplifier **102**.

The first load transistor **122** has a drain coupled to the first output of the operational amplifier **102**, a source coupled to a reference voltage node **152** and a gate coupled to an average common mode voltage node **109**. The second load transistor **124** has a gate coupled to the average common mode voltage node **109**, a drain coupled to the second output of the operational amplifier **102** and a source coupled to the reference voltage node **152**. The first register **118** is coupled between the first output of the operational amplifier **102** and the average common mode voltage node **109**. The second register **120** is coupled between the second output of the operational amplifier **102** and the average common mode voltage node **109**.

In the threshold voltage register division operational amplifier **104**, the biasing transistor **132** has a source coupled to the voltage source node **150**, a gate for receiving the bias voltage (VB) and a drain coupled to both the source of the first input transistor **134** and the source of the second input transistor **136**. The first input transistor **134** has a gate coupled to the first input of the operational amplifier **104**. The gate receives the first threshold voltage (Vth1) over the first input. The first input transistor **134** has a drain coupled to the first output of the operational amplifier **104**. The second input transistor **136** has a gate coupled to the second input of the operational amplifier **104**. The gate receives the second threshold voltage (Vth2) over the second input. The second input transistor **136** has a drain coupled to the second output of the operational amplifier **104**.

The first load transistor **142** has a drain coupled to the first input of the operational amplifier **104**, a source coupled to the reference voltage node **152** and a gate coupled to the average common mode voltage node **109**. The second load transistor **144** has a gate coupled to the average common mode voltage node **109**, a drain coupled to the second output of the operational amplifier **104** and a source coupled to the reference voltage node **152**. The first register **138** is coupled between the first output of the operational amplifier **104** and the average common mode voltage node **109**. The second register **140** is coupled between the second output of the operational amplifier **104** and the average common mode voltage node **109**. The input signal register division operational amplifier **102** and the threshold voltage register division operational amplifier **104** may advantageously be identical devices or be identically constructed.

When the first and second input signals (Inp and Inn) are applied to the gates of the first and second input transistors

114, **116**, respectively, the voltage levels of the first and second input signals (Inp and Inn) are reflected as the first and second outputs of the operational amplifier **102**. The registers **118**, **120** average the voltage levels of the first and second input signals (Inp and Inn) and produce the common mode of the first and second input signals (Inp and Inn) at the average common mode voltage node **109**. The common mode of the first and second input signals (Inp and Inn) is the average of the first and second input signals (Inp and Inn).

Similarly, the application of the first and second threshold voltages (Vth1 and Vth2) results in the common mode of the first and second threshold voltages (Vth1 and Vth2) being produced at the average common mode voltage node **109**. Having received the common modes of the first and second input signals (Inp and Inn) and the first and second threshold voltages (Vth1 and Vth2), the average common mode voltage node **109** averages the two common modes.

Averaging the common modes of the input signals (Inp and Inn) and the threshold voltages (Vth1 and Vth2) and using the average common mode to drive the load transistors **122**, **124**, **142**, **144** results in the compensated signals (Vp and Vn) and the second compensated threshold voltages (Vcth1 and Vcth2) having the same common mode voltage.

In the input signal register division operational amplifier **102**, the average common mode voltage is used to drive the first and second load transistors **122**, **124**. Because the load transistors **122**, **124** are driven by the average common mode voltage, the first and second compensated signals (Vp and Vn) taken from the respective drains of the load transistors **122**, **124** have, as a common mode, the average common mode voltage. Similarly in the threshold voltage register division operational amplifier **104**, the first and second compensated threshold voltages (Vcth1 and Vcth2) taken from the respective drains of the load transistors **142**, **144** have, as a common mode, the average common mode voltage.

After forcing the common modes of the compensated signals (Vp and Vn) and the compensated threshold voltages (Vcth1 and Vcth2) to be the same, the compensated signals (Vp and Vn) and the compensated threshold voltages (Vcth1 and Vcth2) are compared to determine whether the squelch condition is met as described with reference to FIG. 1 herein.

FIGS. 3 and 4 show signal diagrams of a conventional squelch detection device and the squelch detection device **100** described with reference to FIG. 1, respectively. The signal diagrams of FIG. 3 include a first input signal (Inp) **302**, a second input signal (Inn) **304**, a first threshold voltage (Vth1) **306**, a second threshold voltage (Vth2) **308** and a squelch signal **310**. In FIG. 3, the envelope of the first input signal (Inp) **302** is below the first threshold voltage (Vth1) **306**, which has a voltage level of 220 millivolts (mV). The squelch signal **310** is continuously deasserted due to the fact that the first input signal (Inp) **302** (or envelope thereof) never exceeds the first threshold voltage (Vth1) **306**.

The signal diagrams of FIG. 4 include a first compensated input signal (Vp) **312**, a second compensated input signal (Vn) **314**, a first compensated threshold voltage (Vcth1) **316**, a second compensated threshold voltage (Vcth2) **318** and the squelch signal **310**. The common mode of the first and second compensated input signals (Vp and Vn) **312**, **314** is set to or forced to the average of the common mode of the first and second compensated threshold voltages (Vcth1 and Vcth2) **316**, **318** with the common mode of the first and second compensated input signals (Vp and Vn) **312**, **314**. Accordingly, the envelope of the first and second compensated input signals (Vp and Vn) **312**, **314** surrounds the first and second compensated threshold voltages (Vcth1 and

Vcth2) **316, 318** for the duration of operation between about 1 microseconds (μs) to 6 μs . The squelch signal **310** is asserted indicating a sufficient voltage level of the input signals in comparison with the threshold voltages. The squelch signal is again deasserted after about 6 μs indicating that the voltage level of the input signals is below the desired threshold voltage.

Setting the common mode of the first and second compensated input signals (V_p and V_n) to the average of the common mode may include increasing or decreasing a voltage level of the first and second input signals (I_{np} and I_{nn}) by the difference between the average common mode and the common mode of the first and second input signals (I_{np} and I_{nn}). For example, if the difference between the average common mode and the common mode of the first and second input signals (I_{np} and I_{nn}) is positive (i.e., the average common mode is greater than the common mode of the first and second input signals (I_{np} and I_{nn})), the voltage level of both the first and second input signals (I_{np} and I_{nn}) is increased by the difference to produce the first and second compensated input signals (V_p and V_n). Conversely, if the difference between the average common mode and the common mode of the first and second input signals (I_{np} and I_{nn}) is negative (i.e., the common mode of the first and second input signals (I_{np} and I_{nn}) is greater than the average common mode), the voltage level of both the first and second input signal is decreased by the difference to produce the first and second compensated input signals (V_p and V_n). The first and second compensated input signals (V_p and V_n) are copies or replicas of the first and second input signals (I_{np} and I_{nn}) having their voltage levels or amplitudes adjusted to force their common mode to the average common mode. Similarly, the first and second compensated threshold voltages (V_{th1} and V_{th2}) may be produced from the first and second threshold voltages (V_{th1} and V_{th2}).

In an embodiment, a device, including a receiver, such as a universal serial bus (USB) receiver, may receive the squelch signal. The device may use the squelch signal to determine whether to process the first and second input signals (I_{np} and I_{nn}). The squelch signal, when deasserted or set to a first state, may cause the device operation to be suppressed. When the squelch signal is deasserted or set to the first state, the device may cease processing the first and second input signals (I_{np} and I_{nn}) due to the fact that the first and second input signals (I_{np} and I_{nn}) are determined to be attributed to noise or determined to be insufficiently strong to include data or be reliably processed. When the squelch signal is asserted or set to a second state different from the first state, the device may process the first and second input signals (I_{np} and I_{nn}).

FIG. 5 shows a block diagram of a system **500** including the squelch detection device **100** and a receiver **502**. The squelch detection device **100** receives the first and second input signals (I_{np} and I_{nn}) and the first and second threshold voltages (V_{th1} and V_{th2}) and outputs a squelch signal as described herein. The receiver **502**, which may be a USB receiver, among others, receives the first and second input signals (I_{np} and I_{nn}) and the squelch signal generated by the squelch detection device **100**.

A state of the squelch signal indicates to the receiver whether a level (for example, voltage level) of the first and second input signals (I_{np} and I_{nn}) meets a criterion. The state of the squelch signal may indicate to the receiver **502** whether the first and second input signals (I_{np} and I_{nn}) are attributable to noise or whether they may be reliably received. For example, if the squelch signal has a first state, the receiver **502** may cease processing the first and second

input signals (I_{np} and I_{nn}) due to the fact that the first and second input signals (I_{np} and I_{nn}) are determined to be attributed to noise or determined to be insufficiently strong to include data or be reliably processed. When the squelch signal is asserted or set to a second state different from the first state, the receiver **502** may process the first and second input signals (I_{np} and I_{nn}).

The various embodiments described above can be combined to provide further embodiments. These and other changes can be made to the embodiments in light of the above-detailed description. In general, in the following claims, the terms used should not be construed to limit the claims to the specific embodiments disclosed in the specification and the claims, but should be construed to include all possible embodiments along with the full scope of equivalents to which such claims are entitled. Accordingly, the claims are not limited by the disclosure.

The invention claimed is:

1. A device, comprising:

a first amplifier configured to:

receive first and second input signals having a first common mode; and

generate first and second compensated signals from the first and second input signals, respectively, by changing the first common mode to a second common mode that is an average of the first common mode and a third common mode of first and second pre-compensated threshold voltages;

one or more second amplifiers; and

a third amplifier configured to generate first and second compensated threshold voltages from the first and second pre-compensation threshold voltages,

wherein the one or more second amplifiers are configured to:

receive the first and second compensated signals and first and second compensated threshold voltages; and output a squelch signal based on the first and second compensated signals and the first and second compensated threshold voltages.

2. The device of claim 1, wherein:

the third amplifier is configured to:

receive the first and second pre-compensation threshold voltages having the third common mode; and

generate the first and second compensated threshold voltages from the first and second pre-compensation threshold voltages, respectively, by changing the third common mode to the second common mode.

3. The device of claim 1, wherein the one or more second amplifiers are configured to:

compare the first compensated signal with the first compensated threshold voltage; and

compare the second compensated signal with the second compensated threshold voltage.

4. The device of claim 3, wherein the one or more second amplifiers are configured to:

set the squelch signal to a first state in response to the first compensated signal exceeding the first compensated threshold voltage and the second compensated signal being below the second compensated threshold voltage.

5. The device of claim 3, wherein the one or more second amplifiers are configured to:

set the squelch signal to a second state in response to the first compensated signal not exceeding the first compensated threshold voltage and the second compensated signal exceeding the second compensated threshold voltage.

6. The device of claim 2, wherein:
 the first amplifier is configured to set the first common mode of the first and second input signals to the second common mode by increasing or decreasing a first voltage level of the first input signal by a difference between the second common mode and the first common mode and increasing or decreasing a second voltage level of the second input signal by the difference between the second common mode and the first common mode; and
 the third amplifier is configured to set the third common mode of the first and second pre-compensation threshold voltages to the second common mode by increasing or decreasing a third voltage level of the first pre-compensation threshold voltage by a difference between the second common mode and the third common mode and increasing or decreasing a fourth voltage level of the second pre-compensation threshold voltage by the difference between the second common mode and the third common mode.

7. A method, comprising:
 receiving, by a first amplifier, first and second input signals having a first common mode;
 generating, by the first amplifier, first and second compensated signals from the first and second input signals, respectively, by changing the first common mode to a second common mode that is an average of the first common mode and a third common mode of first and second pre-compensated threshold voltages;
 generating, by a third amplifier configured, the first and second compensated threshold voltages from the first and second pre-compensation threshold voltages;
 receiving, by one or more second amplifiers, the first and second compensated signals and first and second compensated threshold voltages; and
 outputting, by the one or more second amplifiers, a squelch signal based on the first and second compensated signals and the first and second compensated threshold voltages.

8. The method of claim 7, comprising:
 receiving, by the third amplifier, the first and second pre-compensation threshold voltages having the third common mode; and
 generating, by the third amplifier, the first and second compensated threshold voltages from the first and second pre-compensation threshold voltages, respectively, by changing the third common mode to the second common mode.

9. The method of claim 7, comprising:
 comparing, by the one or more second amplifiers, the first compensated signal with the first compensated threshold voltage; and
 comparing, by the one or more second amplifiers, the second compensated signal with the second compensated threshold voltage.

10. The method of claim 9, comprising:
 setting, by the one or more second amplifiers, the squelch signal to a first state in response to the first compensated signal exceeding the first compensated threshold voltage and the second compensated signal being below the second compensated threshold voltage.

11. The method of claim 9, comprising:
 setting, by the one or more second amplifiers, the squelch signal to a second state in response to the first compensated signal not exceeding the first compensated threshold voltage and the second compensated signal exceeding the second compensated threshold voltage.

12. The method of claim 8, wherein:
 setting the first common mode of the first and second input signals to the second common mode includes:
 increasing or decreasing a first voltage level of the first input signal by a difference between the second common mode and the first common mode; and
 increasing or decreasing a second voltage level of the second input signal by the difference between the second common mode and the first common mode; and
 setting the third common mode of the first and second pre-compensation threshold voltages to the second common mode includes:
 increasing or decreasing a third voltage level of the first pre-compensation threshold voltage by a difference between the second common mode and the third common mode; and
 increasing or decreasing a fourth voltage level of the second pre-compensation threshold voltage by the difference between the second common mode and the third common mode.

13. A system, comprising:
 a squelch detection device including:
 a first amplifier configured to:
 receive first and second input signals having a first common mode; and
 generate first and second compensated signals from the first and second input signals, respectively, by changing the first common mode to a second common mode that is an average of the first common mode and a third common mode of first and second pre-compensated threshold voltages;
 one or more second amplifiers; and
 a third amplifier configured to generate first and second compensated threshold voltages from the first and second pre-compensation threshold voltages,
 wherein the one or more second amplifiers are configured to:
 receive the first and second compensated signals and first and second compensated threshold voltages; and
 output a squelch signal based on the first and second compensated signals and the first and second compensated threshold voltages; and
 a receiver configured to receive the squelch signal and the first and second input signals and suppress processing of the first and second input signals based on the squelch signal.

14. The system of claim 13, wherein:
 the third amplifier is configured to:
 receive the first and second pre-compensation threshold voltages having the third common mode; and
 generate the first and second compensated threshold voltages from the first and second pre-compensation threshold voltages, respectively, by changing the third common mode to the second common mode.

15. The system of claim 13, wherein the one or more second amplifiers are configured to:
 compare the first compensated signal with the first compensated threshold voltage; and
 compare the second compensated signal with the second compensated threshold voltage.

16. The system of claim 15, wherein the one or more second amplifiers are configured to:
 set the squelch signal to a first state in response to the first compensated signal exceeding the first compensated threshold voltage and the second compensated signal being below the second compensated threshold voltage.

17. The system of claim 15, wherein the one or more second amplifiers are configured to:

set the squelch signal to a second state in response to the first compensated signal not exceeding the first threshold voltage and the second compensated signal exceeding the second threshold voltage. 5

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